

Possible mechanism of the growth inhibition by 2-deoxyglucose (2-DOG) and removal of the toxic effect by expression of a 2-DOG-6-P phosphatase

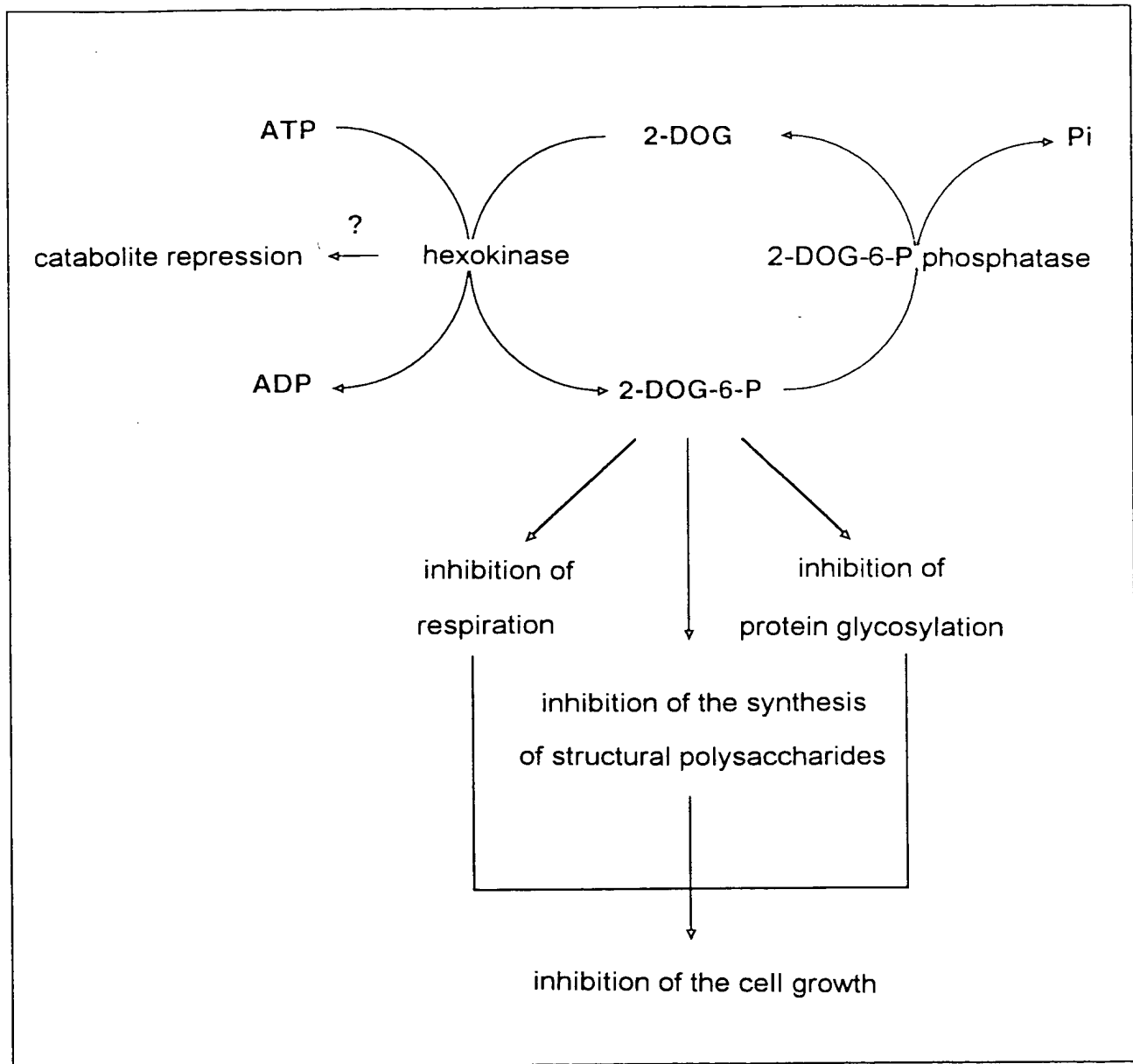


Figure 1

Detection of the toxicity of 2-deoxyglucose:
Tobacco and potato

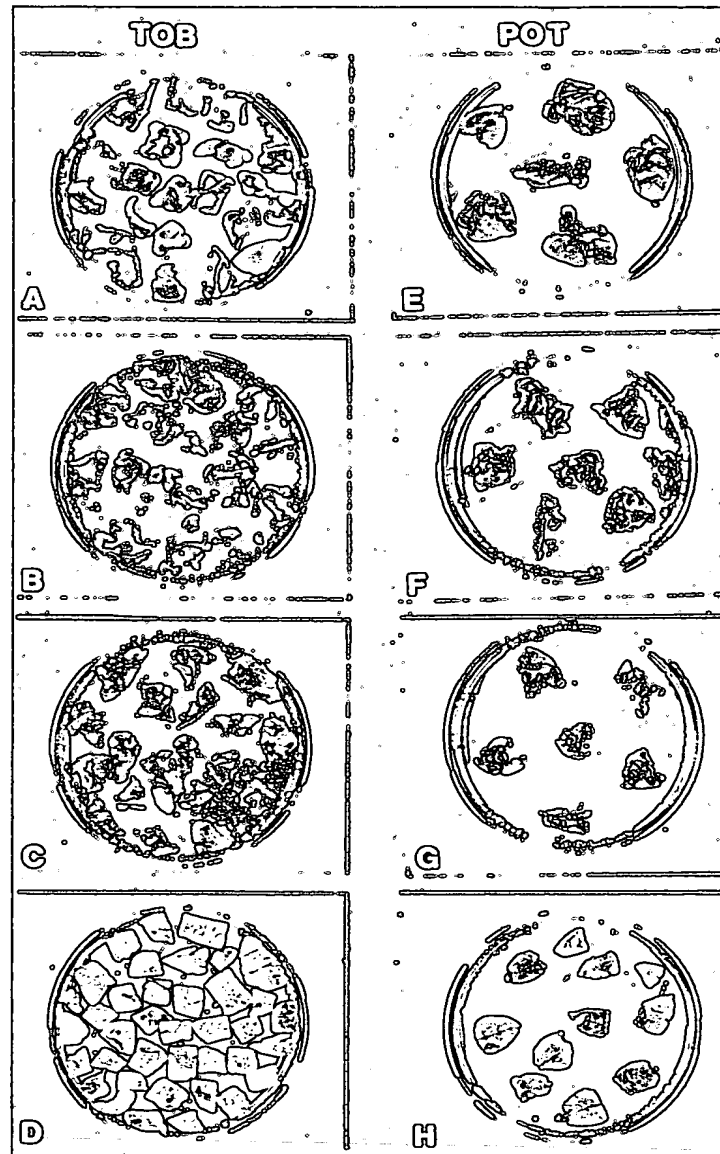


Figure 2A

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Detection of the toxicity of 2-deoxyglucose:
Pea, rape and wheat

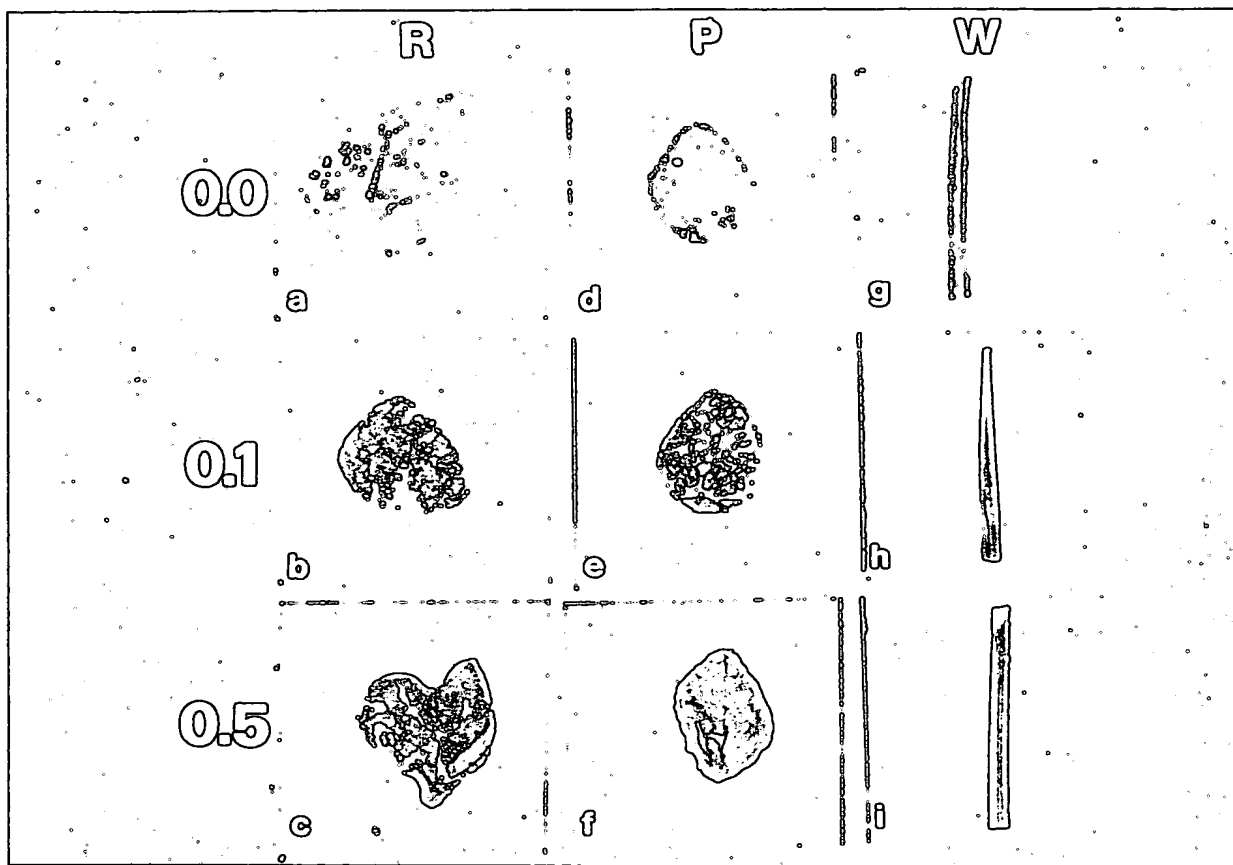


Figure 2B

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PCR amplification and cloning of the DOG^R1 gene from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

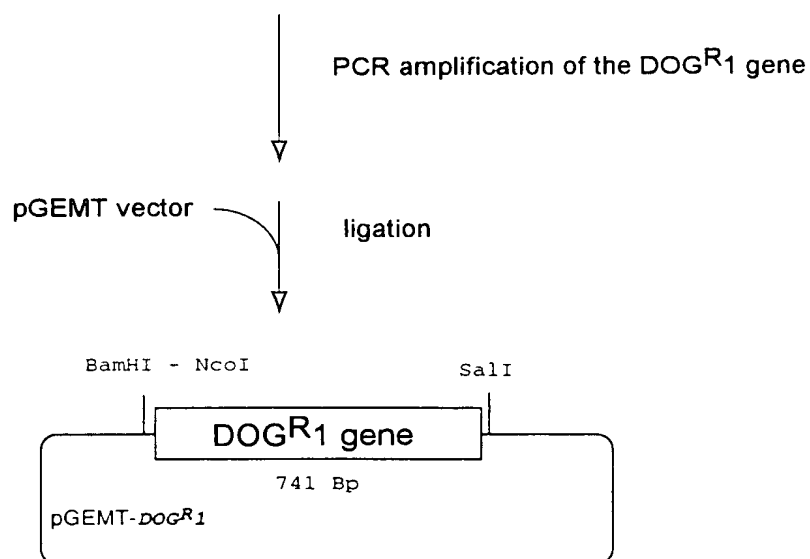
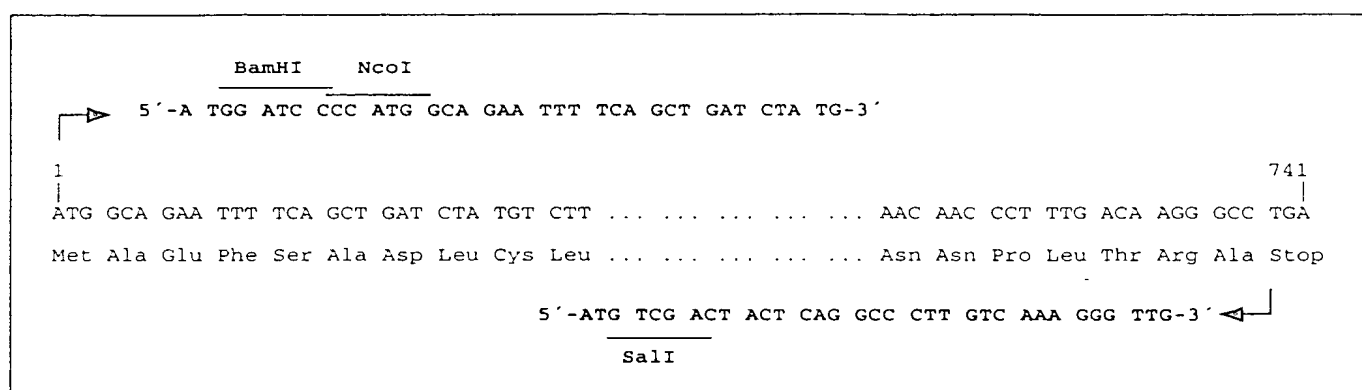


Figure 3

Binary vector for the over-expression of the DOGR^R₁ gene from yeast in transgenic plants

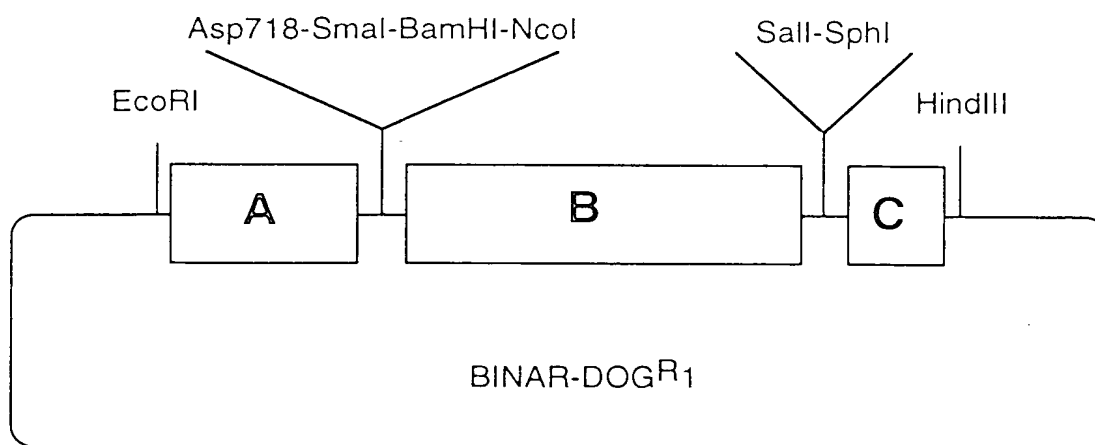


Figure 4

Detection of the DOGR^R1 gene by PCR amplification in genomic DNA of transgenic tobacco plants

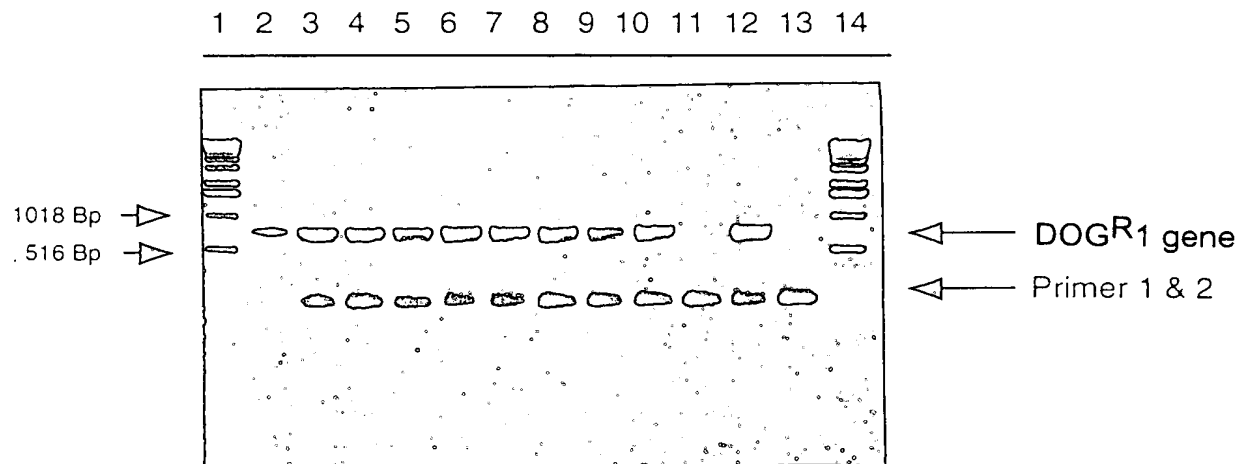


Figure 5

Detection of the DOGR^R1 mRNA by Northern analysis in leaves of transgenic tobacco plants

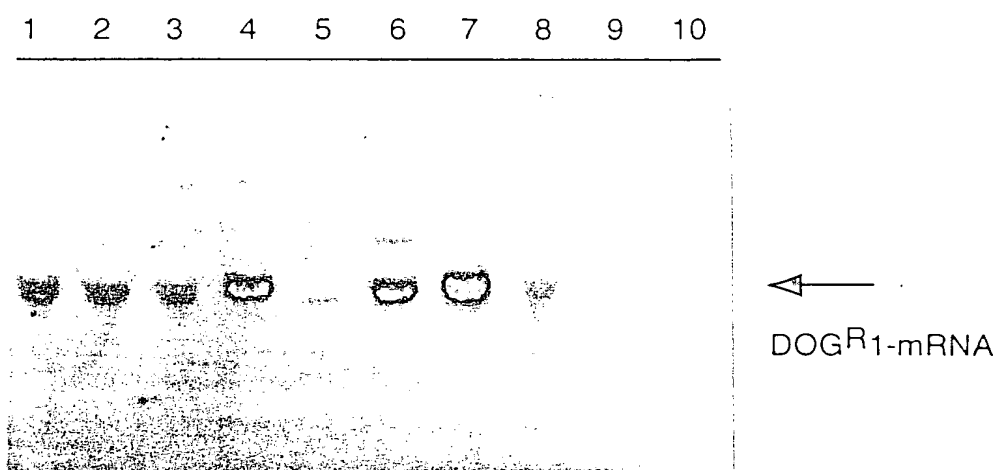


Figure 6

Detection of the DOGR^{R1} mediated resistance:
seeds of transgenic tobacco plants



Figure 7

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Detection of the DOG^{R1} mediated resistance:
transgenic potato plants

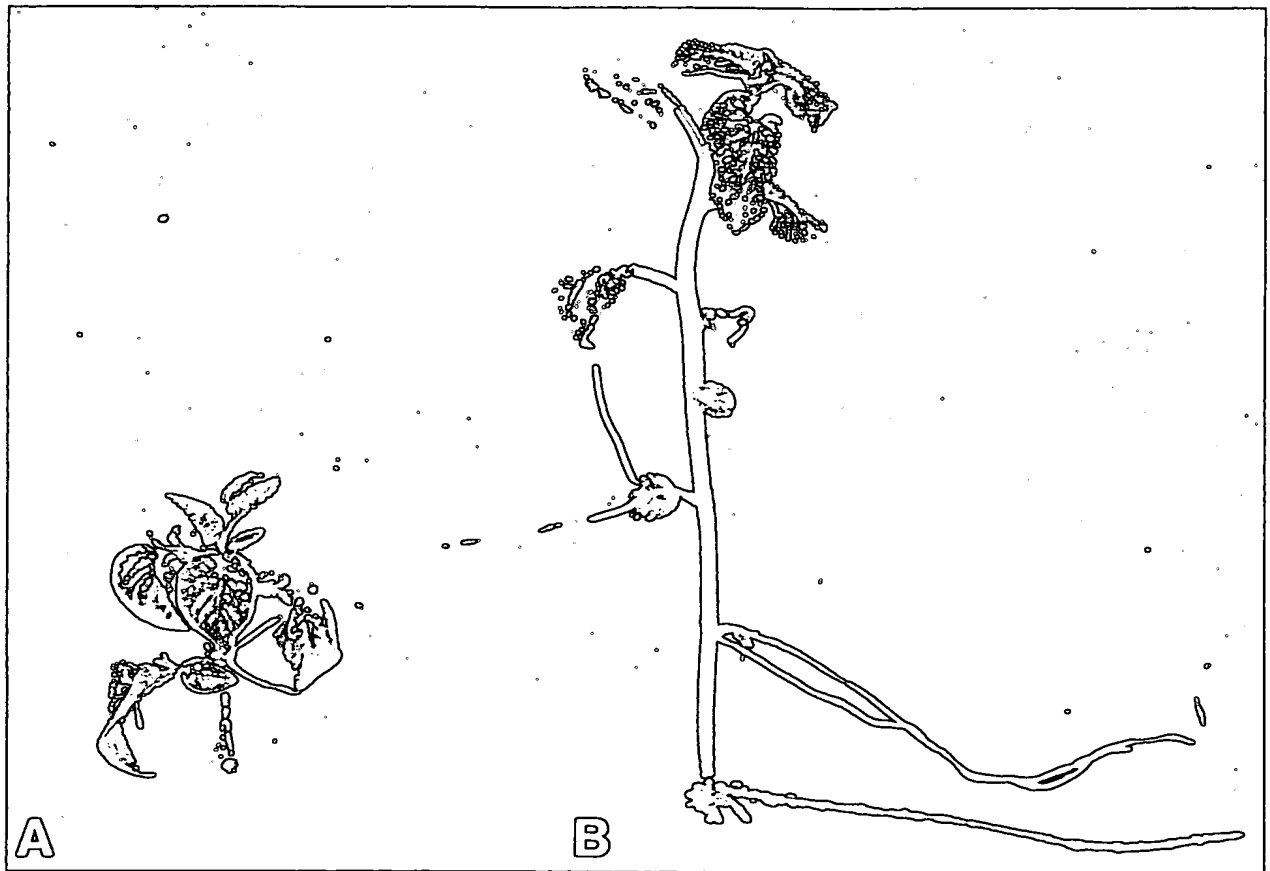


Figure 8

Binary vector for the over-expression of the DOG^R₁ gene from yeast in transgenic pea plants

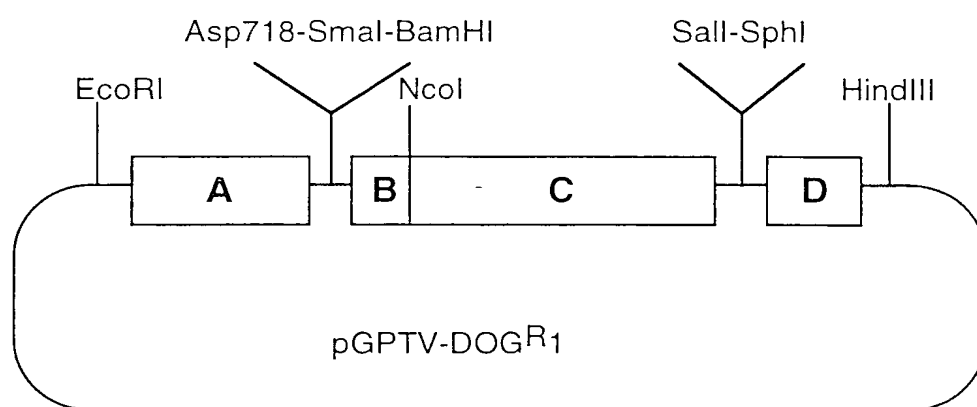


Figure 9

Detection of the DOGR^{R1} mediated resistance:
callus of transgenic pea plants

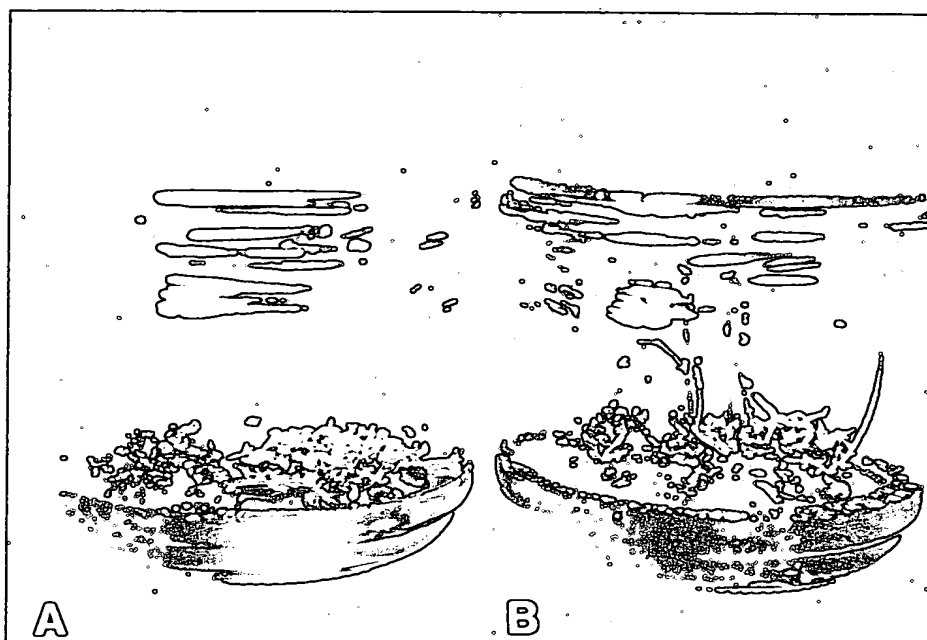


Figure 10